REPUBLICAN "RECIPROCITY" SENA-TORS STANDING BY THEIR GUNS.

Will Permit No Hasty Action by the Advocates of a Tariff on Poro Rican Products.

ARE FOR FREE TRADE

AND FIVE OTHERS WILL ASSIST IN DELAYING FINAL VOTE.

No Necessity Now for Railroading the Bill, They Say, for the Relief Measure Will Soon Be Law.

WILL ATTEMPT TO PASS THE HOUSE BILL WITHOUT CHANGE.

Postponement of Senator Beveridge's Speech Regarded as a Wise Move

-lowa Delegation Surprised.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, March 23. - The Porto Rican relief bill will soon be out of th way. The Senate adopted the conference report to-day and to-morrow the House will probably do likewise. The President will sign it as soon as it reaches him When this is done it will relieve the situation in Porto Rico and make haste no longer necessary in the enactment of the tariff bill. This is a gain for the Republican "reciprocity" senators, who oppose the House bill as it stands, for they can-

not be accused of obstruction in object-

ing to a vote before they are ready.

The Republican caucus committee on harmony decided to-day to try to force the fighting. They proposed to the Republican "reciprocity" senators to separate the House tariff bill from the Senate civilgovernment features and proceed to a vote at once. This was declined. Ten of the "reciprocity" senators, including Senators Beveridge, Proctor, Davis, McCumber, Simon and others, met and decided to oppose a vote at this time. They believe they are gaining strength by delay. They made a hasty canvass of the Senate and announced that there were now fifteen senators standing out against the House bill, a gain of two over yesterday. If twelve Republicans stand out to the end the House bill will be beaten or greatly modified - perhaps changed into a free-trade measure. The chief stumbling block to a compromise i now found in ten or a d--en Republicans of the House, among them the leaders of the ways and means committee, who fathered the measure in the House. They say it the bill comes back to the House amended so as to require a vote they fear it will either be defeated or changed into a freetrade measure. Such a result would dis credit their leadership, and, naturally, they

do not wish to be discredited. The fight the Republican "reciprocity" senators are making is one of the gamest and most skillful ever seen in Congress The postponement of Senator Beveridge's speech is now conceded on all sides to be a wise and masterly move on the political chessboard. It can be made at any time before a final vote is taken, and will be made if some compromise satisfactory to the Republican "reciprocity" senators is not reached. Senator Foraker said late this afternoon that he expected to try to get a vote on the House bill next Monday. "I am ready," he said, "to have a vote on the House bill and any amendment anybody wants to offer at any time. If the opponents of the bill can amend or defeat it, well and good. If they cannot, it will pass. If they have the votes they claim, why do they not permit a vote?" To this argument the Republican reciprocity senators reply that while they have the votes to defeat or amend the bill by the aid of Democratic votes, they prefer to see the measure made acceptable to all Republican senators and stand as a Republican measure. There appears little prospect to-night of a vote being reached next week, as neither side exhibits signs of weakening prevents all trade until the tariff question

THE CAUCUS COMMITTEE. An Associated Press dispatch says: The Republican caucus committee of the Senate to-day authorized Senator Foraker in definite terms to propose the separation of the tariff feature from the Porto Rican governmental bill and to attempt to pass the House tariff bill without amendment. The programme is to vote down all amendments if possible to do so and pass the bill as it came from the House without any changes whatever. The committee went over the situation in detail, considering all the points at issue. There were suggestions as to the necessity of amending the bill so as to suit the demands of the Republican free-trade element, but these were considered as more than offset by the situation in the House and the necessity of maintaining the party tariff principle. The opinion was strongly expressed that any changes whatever in the House bill would endanger its acceptance by that body, and in the end this fact controlled the committee's decision. There was, however, a disposition manifested to placate the free-traders by making various amendments to the governmental bill. The tariff advocates have gone so far as to draft amendments to that measure which the native can beat them in every phase are intended both to correct administrative defects in the House bill and also to meet many of the objections to the House tariff | That man was Bishop Blenk. He is prumeasures. One of these amendments looks to the enlargement of the free-trade list so as to include most of the articles of export in which the constituents of the freetrade senators are interested. There is also a proposition looking to the entire removal of the duty on articles from the United States going into Porto Rico.

The action was soon made known to th free-traders, and it immediately became evident that they were not satisfied with the situation. A hurried conference was called in Senator Proctor's committee room which was attended by about ten senators. These included not only the ironbound free-traders but others who have not yet taken a decided position against all Porto Rico tariff propositions. They did not enter into any detailed discussion of the proposition of the steering commit-

tee, but contented themselves with a decision to oppose any proposition looking to the fixing of a time to vote on either the House tariff bill or the Senate governmental bill. They were unanimously of opinion that the delay meant gain for their cause in the public good will and in the Senate. A canvass of the Republican senators · was made with the result, it was stated, that fifteen could be found who would oppose hasty action. Of these it was stated that ten were unalterably opposed to a tariff on our commerce with Porto Rico. It was stated explicitly that the proposition made yesterday for a vote next Wednesday by Senator Proctor on behalf of the free-traders would not be renewed.

When the Senate adjourned several of METHUEN 167 MILES AWAY the members of the Republican caucus committee admitted that no great progress had been made. They said there would be no withdrawal from the determination to press for an early vote and to put the House bill through without amendment. Other members, however, expressed the opinion that the bill might yet be modified so as to meet the objections of the freetrade Republicans of the Senate. They admitted that the representatives of the House had told them there was great danger in altering the House measure in any respect. One member of the committee OF. THE COMMITTEE stated that it was the purpose of the com- BOER mittee to ask every day that a time be set for taking a vote, thus placing the responsibility for any delay that might occur upon the free-traders.

IOWANS DISMAYED.

Astonished at the Action of the Legislature in Demanding Free Trade.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, March 23.-Unspeakable wrath thrilled the "old guard" of the Iowa delegation in Congress to-day on learning he action of the lower branch of the Legis lature of that State denouncing the Porto Rican tariff bill and declaring for free trade with the island. Iowa, according to the statements of members of the "old guard," has been utterly indifferent and stagnant to all emotions on the question. Consequently, when the Iowa House, which is eighty-one Republicans to nineteen Democrats, burst into the arena with a bombshell in the form of a unanimous declaration for fair play and insisting on carrying out in good faith our promises to the Porto Ricans, the action filled the "old guard" with dismay and anger. It was entirely unlooked for. Speaker Henderson fairly climbed the wall of his private room at the Capitol and became profane over the idiocy of his constituents, while the soft-spoken Allison expressed his horror over the proceeding. The warning was like a thunderclap in a clear sky, and the effect was to demoralize the forces of the tariff advocates for the time being. The "old guard" of Iowa came forward with the explanation that the demonstration was merely local and that no importance should be attached to it. This is true in one sense. The outbreak, nevertheless,

has a deep significance. VIEWS OF EDITOR ROCHE.

He Thinks Our Treatment of Porto Rico Is Absurd.

NEW YORK, March 23.-James Jeffry Roche, editor of the Boston Pilot, was a passenger aboard the United States transday from San Juan, Porto Rico, and Santiago de Cuba. Mr. Roche spent three weeks on the island of Porto Rico observing the people and their condition. From his experiences while there Mr. Roche said he was compelled to confess "the United States is in the ungracious position of having deprived the island of its foreign trade and given it nothing in place of it. The feeling," he continued, "is that it is a cumbersome, uncertain and unsatisfactory way of doing business to collect revenue from the people with one hand and give it back with the other. In other countries it has happened that some of the money adhered to one or the other hand during the process and with the best of intentions we cannot hope for much better results here. "By the absurd and contradictory cus-

United States to Porto Rico must be in American bottoms, a provision which recognizes Porto Rico as part of the United States and subject to our coasting trade law, but when goods arrive they are not treated as domestic goods, but purely as foreign and the receiver must pay duty accordingly. This peculiar regulation applies to both imports and exports.

"The island is over-populated and as the doctrine of Malthus has never taken root there further crowding is inevitable. There is a great deal of poverty there, due to the results of the hurricane last August and the want of work at present. The people are here. in a distressing state of suspense, which

"The military government is well administered for the most part, and under any conditions is likely to remain a necessity for some time to come. I have little respect for the hackneyed, patronizing phrase, 'they are fit for self-government,' but if you should say that Porto Ricans are not fit or ready for government such as that of the United States, with all of its duties and responsibilities, while I might agree with you, I would not like to be called on to say how many parts of our own country here at home are to-day in a like condition. The Porto Ricans are not had the opportunity for qualifying for it, but we must not treat them as the Spaniards did, and give them permission to king, where the pressure apparently has swim, coupled with an order not to go near the water. The result of Spain's misgovernment is apparent everywhere. It is the origin of all the evils in the island, ignorance, poverty and whatever lawlessness

there may be. "Porto Rico is no place for Americans to go to with a view to occupation, manual or otherwise. Labor is too cheap. Unless all testimony be untrue, it is no place, either for our 'smarter' politicians, for of the game. The work of one man in Porto Rico appealed to me particularly. dent, courageous and far-seeing, a thorough-going American in every way, tary secretary of the War Office, George who will give a much-needed reorganization to the chaos resulting from the Spanish regime."

FEARS THE "CHINESE WALL."

Why Whitelaw Reid Is Opposed to Free Trade with Porto Rico.

BERKELEY, Cal., March 23.-The new symnasium of the University of California was filled this morning with collegians and friends of the university to witness the charter day exercises. Whitelaw Reid, of New York, spoke on "National Problems." In part he said:

"Partly through mere inadvertence, but partly also through crafty design, the wave

(CONTINUED ON SECOND PAGE.)

SIEGE OF MAFEKING MAY NOT BE RAISED FOR MANY DAYS.

Colonel Plumer Forced to Retire to Crocodile Pools After a Sharp Fight Near Lobatsi.

SKIRMISHING WITH THE BOERS, BUT NOT ADVANCING.

Gen. French Fighting East of Bloemfontein. Possibly with General Olivier's Burghers.

ARMY AT KROONSTAD

GATHERING IN FORCE.

Lord Roberts's Troops to Number 70,-000 in Ten Days-Delagoa Bay Award Next Monday.

LONDON, March 24, 4:15 a. m.-Lord Roberts's main army continues waiting at Bloemfontein. The sentimental interest the fate of Mafeking has intensified with Colonel Plumer's forced retirment to Crocedile Pools, where he was two months ago. Relief from the north now dwindles to im probability.

Lord Methuen is skirmishing with th Boers at Warrenton, 167 miles away. though seemingly in force sufficient to do pretty much as he likes, he has not advanced these five days. It is hoped that his military administration has a pleasant surprise in preparation for the Britishers by raising the siege with a strong column of cavalry and artillery detouring to Mafeking, while Commandant Snyman is drawn off to engage Colonel Plumer.

General French's cavalry and mounted infantry, according to a rumor, are fighting somewhere east of Bloemfontein. suggests more Boer bad news, as Com mandant Olivier's commando, with 2,000 wagons, is reported on the Basutoland frontier, tolling northward to Kroonstad, via Ladybrand. This enormous wagon train is supposed to be moving twenty-five miles a day. General French's cavalry posts stretch from Bloemfontein eastward to the mountains.

General Buller has not yet moved in Natal. The Eighth Division will go direct to Bloemfontein. Lord Roberts's effective force disposible at the front ten days hence will be, it is estimated 70,000 men, with the easy possibility of moving eastward, forcport McClellan, which reached port to- ing the Boers to evacuate the Biggarsberg range and joining hands with General Buller before continuing the promenade to Pretoria.

The Delagoa Bay Railway arbitration award is editorially considered in the morning papers. The approaching declaration of the findings of the arbitrators is welcomed as coming at an appropriate moment and as bringing the acquisition of Delagoa bay appreciably nearer.

A dispatch from Bloemfontein, dated March 22, says President Kruger is reported to have issued a proclamation declaring that Great Britain is in dire distress, and that the Russians have occupied London.

A Springfontein telegram published in the second edition of the Times, says: "The apparent submissive attitude of the Free Staters should be accepted with caution. toms prevailing, goods that come from the The large proportion of obsolete and inferior weapons being turned in by them to the British is giving the impression that large stores of modern Mausers are being

The Outlook's special correspondent at Cape Town says: "Feeling is running strong against the leniency with which the rebels of Cape Colony and Natal are being treated by the British authorities."

Kitchener's Work Done. BLOEMFONTEIN, March 22.-The rebellion in the Prieska district has been suppressed and Lord Kitchener is returning

METHUEN'S OPERATIONS.

He Is Threatening the Boer Position at Fourteen Streams.

Daily News from Warrenton, dated Thursthrough Boshof secured an important stroyed, but foreseeing this, Lord Methuen had another pont built, which is ready to be sent thither when an advance is considered opportune.

"The cavalry and infantry column is en route for this point. Thus the position of fit for full independence, for they never the Boers at Fourteen Streams is formidably threatened. Lord Methuen's advance has not been hurried to the relief of Mafebeen relaxed as a result of operations elsewhen the proper time comes."

PARRIED BY WYNDHAM.

An Irishman's Questions Concerning Methuen Not Answered.

LONDON, March 23 .- In the House of Irish Nationalist, member for South Donegal, again asked for information in regard | Skoda factory, Bohemia, on their way to to the battle of Magersfontein, Lord affairs in Kimberley, but the parliamen- forces in South Africa. Wyndham, parried all the questions, He said he knew nothing confirming the suggestion that General Wauchope had raised objections to Lord Methuen's plan of battle, and added that no investigations had been proposed into the alleged differences between Cecil Rhodes and Colonel Keke- stad. wich. Indeed, he declared, the War Office was not aware that the latter's authority had in any way been questioned. The only positive answer given by Mr. Wyndham to the interrogations was to the effect that neither dum-dums nor anything in the nature of expanding or explosive bullets had of a trial in the Circuit Court of Lauder-

Africa. Bloomfield Gough and Lord Methuen, Mr. white man named Goodrich.

Wyndham said that the former's command expired March 15, and that his return home previous to that date was due to Lord Methuen's action. An investigation into this matter, he added, would be held as soon as witnesses would return from South Africa.

---MESSAGE FROM PLUMER.

He Reports a Sharp Engagement with the Boers on March 14.

LONDON, March 23 .- The War Office tonight received a cablegram from the general at Cape Town transmitting a telegram received from Colonel Plumer, by way of Bulawayo, March 16. Plumer's dispatch

"Lobatsi, March 14.-The Boers advanced from the south in considerable force this morning. They first advanced from Goode's siding. After a sharp little engagement Lieutenant Colonel Bodle's advanced post was compelled to retreat. The retirement was excellently carried out to our main position. The casualties included Lieutenant Chapman and a corporal, and two missing, probably prisoners. Five troopers were wounded. Chapman's horse fell with him close to the enemy, who immediately surrounded him. The exact Boer casualties are unknown, but several were shot at short range. In the afternoon the Boers advanced further north and shelled our position from a ridge on our left. Our twelve and one-half-pounder replied, the FREE STATERS AND TRANSVAALERS artillery duel continuing until sunset. Lieutenant A. J. Tyler has since died of wounds. One native was killed."

Colonel Plumer apparently has retired to Crocodile pools. This news was contained in a dispatch from Buluwayo, dated Monday, March 19, and published in the second edition of the Times. This advice adds that the base hospital has been brought back to Gaberones, though the correspondent further says it is thought the object of the Boer demonstration of March 15 and March 16 was to cover the removal of the siege guns from Mafeking.

Trying to Isolate Plumer.

LONDON, March 24 .- A dispatch to th Daily News from Lourenzo Marques, dated Friday, says: "It is reported here from Pretoria that Commandant Eloff is isolating Colonel Plumer's forces near Gaber-

MORE DETERMINED THAN EVER.

Burghers Concentrating at Kroonstad Resolved to Fight to the End. BOER CAMP, KROONSTAD, March 22. Affairs are being put in proper shape and the Free Staters are returning in crowds The President's proclamation has shown the burghers that the government is standing firm. The commands are mobilizing in great numbers and the men are more de-

termined than ever. President Steyn has issued a proclama tion in which he warns the burghers who lay down their arms and help the English that they are liable to the utmost punish ment as traitors.

Joubert in Command. LONDON, March 24.-A Bloemfonteli correspondent of the Daily News, tele graphing Thursday, says: "A letter from Mr. Poulteney, an interpreter from the Free State, has been received by his wife here, in which the writer declares that General Joubert is commanding the com bined forces at Kroonstad, where there are plenty of men, guns and foodstuffs for determined resistance."

FRENCH ATTACKS THE ENEMY.

His Cavalry Engaged Not Far fron

the Basutoland Frontier. LONDON, March 23 .- According to a special dispatch from Cape Town, dated today, General French's cavalry brigade is courtroom and took seats by their counfighting eastward of Bloemfontein.

It was announced in a dispatch from Bloemfontein last night that General French, with a brigade of cavalry and mounted infantry, had arrived at Thabanchu, east of Bloemfontein, and about half way between that place and Ladybrand, on the frontier of Basutoland, and had received heliographic communication with Maseru, the chief town of Basutoland. It was added that he reported all well. But the position taken by General French would indicate that his instructions troops under General Gatacre and which Bethulie, Rouxville and other places in

Delagoa Bay Award Next Week. nounced that the Delagoa bay award will

be given Monday next, March 26. WASHINGTON, March 23 .- M. Ignacio da Costa du Arte, the Portuguese charge, said to-day, in regard to the letter re-LONDON, March 24.-A dispatch to the ceived by him from George W. Van Sick- Judge Moore ordered the witnesses to relen, president of the American consuls of day, describing Lord Methuen's position South African republics, offering a loan anybody on the outside. Judge George there, says: "A small flanking force sent of \$6,000,000 to the Portuguese government | Denny and W. C. Dunlap, of Lexington, as the sum necessary to pay the Delagoa crossing where the ferry had been de- bay award, that Mr. Van Sicklen's over- neys for the defense, took seats with their ture was somewhat out of order, as no such award had as yet been proclaimed. and that he should relpy to his communication to that effect.

> Milner Enforcing Martial Law. CAPE TOWN, March 23 .- It is understoor that Sir Alfred Milner's mission northward is conected with the enforcement of martial law. He will use his personal influence toward the pacification of

response to requests from loyalists, has been proclaimed in the Gordonia districts. Flurry Over Bohemian Cannon. VIENNA, March 23 .- Deputies Wolf and Lemisch have telegraphed to the Premier. Dr. Von Koerber, demanding that he take Commons, to-day, John Gordon McNeil, steps to stop the exportation of forty-five cannon, which are said to have left the

Roberts Did the Deposing. SPRINGFONTEIN, March 23 .- It is reported here that Mr. Steyn has been deposed from the presidency and that the administered by a committee at Kroon-

Lynched for Testifying in Court. RIPLEY, Tenn., March 23 .- The body of among them. negro Lewis Rice was found dangling been used by British troops in South dale county, during the course of which Rice testified in favor of one of his color

AND EVERY MAN'S HAND WENT TO HIS PISTOL POCKET.

An Incident of the Powers Hearing Before Judge Moore at the Kentucky Capital Yesterday.

LITTLE IMPORTANT EVIDENCE

WHITLEY COUNTY MAN THE ONLY NARRATOR OF A NEW THING.

Eph Lillard and Others Threshed Over the Old Chaff That Has Winnowed Through the Press.

WAS WELL GUARDED

SOLDIERS AND DEPUTIES IN AND ernor Taylor's office when the shots were AROUND THE TRIBUNAL.

Golden to Be a Witness-Marshall and Other Kentuckians Explained Matters to the President.

FRANKFORT, Ky., March 23 .- The pre-

liminary examination of Secretary of State Caleb Powers, charged with abetting the assassination of William Goebel, began to-day before Judge Moore. The courthouse was guarded, inside and out, by militia and scores of deputy sheriffs, armed with Winchester rifles, to prevent possible interference from "mountaineers" who were reported on their way to Frankfort, but their presence was unnecessary, as the mountaineers failed to appear and no disorder occurred.

The witnesses to-day included Warden Eph Lilliard, Detective Dee Armstrong, Sheriff Bosworth, of Fayette county, who arrested Secretary Powers and Captain John Davis, and Silas Jones, who is now under bonds charged with complicity in the murder. The testimony tended to show that the shots came from that section of the executive building in which Secretary Powers's office is located, although no one swore that the shots were from the secretary's office. Prosecuting Attorney Polsgrove said to-night that sufficient evidence had already been heard to warrant holding Powers, but that the case would be much stronger before he was through. On the other hand, former Governor Brown, for the defense, expressed himself as well pleased with the situation, regarding the evidence, so far, as decidedly weak. It is probable that all of the witnesses for the prosecution will be heard to-morrow aft-

An incident occurred during the afternoon that showed the feeling and also how the people are prepared for emergencies. A soldier in the rear court yard dropped his revolver on the stone flagging and it exploded. In an instant every man in the crowded courtroom was on his feet, fully a third of them with their hands to their

rear pockets. Judge Moore convened his court at 10 o'clock. The prisoners, Republican Secretary of State Caleb Powers, W. H. Culton and John Davis, were brought into the sel. The commonwealth's witnesses were called, numbering forty. The name of Sergeant Golden was not in the list. At the conclusion of the call of commonwealth witnesses, County Attorney Polsgrove announced that he was ready for the trial in the case of the commonwealth against

MOTION TO DISMISS. Ex-Governor Brown read the warrant against Powers charging him with being an accessory to the murder of William Goebel. and asked dismissal of the defendant on the ground that the warrant was fatally were to intercept the Boer forces which | defective in not alleging that the crime was committed in Franklin county and did not show the offense to have been committed are understood to be retreating from in Kentucky. County Attorney Polsgrove said the warrant followed the lines laid the southern part of the Orange Free State. | down in the criminal case. Judge Moore overruled the objection to the form of the warrant. The defense announced itself LONDON, March 23 .- It is officially an- | ready for trial, and called August Muninger, the Covington undertaker, as the first witness. He did not answer, and an attachment for him was issued by the court. Ex-Governor Brown asked that the witnesses be excluded from the courtroom. tire, and admonished them not to talk to

associate counsel. Eph Lilliard, warden of the Frankfort penitentiary, was the first witness sworn. He was with Senator Goebel when the latter was shot. He walked ahead of Senator Goebel and was just entering the Statehouse when the shot was fired. He turned back from the Statehouse steps and saw what had happened. He looked toward the executive building and saw that the second window of the corner room was slightwhere, but he is confident of his ability to the disaffected centers. The Cape Ministry ly raised. This was the office of the secpush aside the opposition on the Vaal river is loyally supporting him. Martial law, in retary of state. He thought the shot had been fired from this room. There were several other shots, but the latter did not was evidently from a rifle, while the others seemed to be from pistols and were not so clear and distinct as the first.

who had been added to the list of attor-

Lilliard said he saw nobody in the room from which the shot seemed to have been fired, and he didn't see any one in the main door or on the steps of the building Trieste, it being further alleged that they Methuen's relations with his officers and are intended for the use of the British at the time of the shooting. Asked if he or Jack Chinn, who was with Goebel, drew tol, and I didn't see Chinn draw one. I don't think he did."

Policeman Wingate Thompson testified that he was not in the Statehouse yard public affairs of the Free State are being | when the shooting occurred, but arrived as the crowd was carrying Senator Goebel out of the yard. He saw armed men at the entrance of the executive building, and recognized John Davis and Berry Howard | turning to Kentucky.

Detective Dee Armstrong, of Louisville, from the limb of a tree in the streets of the | said that after the military authorities altown this morning. The lynching grew out lowed the detectives to enter the executive building, several days after the shooting. he visited the various state officers for the purpose of securing the names of persons In regard to the trouble between Col. who was charged with the murder of a who were in the building at the time of the shooting. He said Secretary Powers re- row.

fused to tell him who was in the office of the secretary of state at the time of the shooting and declined to say who was in charge, but said that he (Powers) was out of the city that day.

GOLDEN ON THE LIST. In the afternoon the prosecution had no

witnesses to present, and on motion of defendant's counsel the court ordered that the prosecution produce its list of witnesses. This brought out the names of Charles Finley, Jim and Berry Howard, John Bowers, Sid Parker, F. Wharton Golden and Dr. W. R. Johnson as probable witnesses.

Later Capt. J. F. Hawn, of Barboursville, testified to a conversation with Powers at Barboursville, previous to the shooting, in which Powers asked him to turn over his ammunition and company to Lieutenant Gibson. Previously Hawn had told Powers he was not in political sympathy with him. Secretary Powers said that they were robbing them at Frankfort," continued Captain Hawn, "but he did not say why he wanted the military company at Frankfort." During Captain Hawn's testimony Governor Brown made the point that a man cannot be convicted as an aider of crime unless some principal is convicted of the crime. As the actual murderer of Goebel has not been named the point possibly involved the liberty of Secretary Powers.

Judge Moore ruled against the defense. Silas Jones, of Whitley county, testified that he was in the room leading to Govfired. There were many in there whom he did not know. It was his impression the shots were fired from the executive building, and he thought from the corner of the building in which Secretary Powers's of fice is located. When the shots were fired he walked into the ante-room, where he saw Captain Davis and Governor Taylor, among others. There was considerable excitement. Governor Taylor came to the door and wanted to know who was shot.

"Did you see any one try to open Caleb Power's door?" asked Attorney Polsgrove. "Yes, I saw a man with sandy whiskers trying to open the door. He struck it with a hatchet," replied Mr. Jones.

Jones said there was much noise, but he could not say that he heard any from Sec retary Power's office. On cross-examination Jones said he saw Powers leave his office during the morning for Louisville. This was previous to the

shooting. The witness said the shots sounded as if fired from the same gun, but he could not say positively whether they were fired from the upper or the lower story of the building. State Senator Frazier testified that he was on the steps of the Statehouse when the shots were fired. These steps face the executive building. The shots sounded as

if fired right in front of him, but, although

he looked around, he saw no one, and could not state what part of the executive building the shots came from. Sheriff Henry M. Bosworth, of Fayette county, testified to the arrest of Powers and Davis. The papers found on the prisoner, including the pardons issued by Governor Taylor, were placed on record, and

More Troops for Frankfort.

the court adjourned until to-morrow morn-

BARBOURSVILLE, Ky., March 23 .- The members of the local military, Company D, from which Captain Hawn was deposed as commander because he recognized Beckham as Governor, are in full uniform and in close call of the armory, expecting a call to Frankfort. While Lieutenant Gibson will not say when his company is to leave, his men openly say they expect

to leave to-night. EXPLAINED TO M'KINLEY.

Kentucky Situation Reviewed

Mr. Marshall and Cowan.

WASHINGTON, March 23 .- Col. Andrew Cowan, a merchant of Louisville, Ky. Samuel J. Roberts, editor of the Lexington Leader, and John Marshall, Republican Lieutenant Governor of the State, all prominent Republicans and friends of Governor Taylor, called at the White House before the Cabinet meeting to-day and had a half hour's conversation with the President on the political situation in Kentucky. Or leaving the executive mansion they stated they had called on Mr. McKinley for the sole purpose of explaining to him the exact situation in the State and what had led up to the present condition of affairs. They said they had assured the Presithat they did not want federal troops to be sent to the State or any federal interference whatever. They had not asked for a congressional investigation, they said, nor would they ask for one, as they did not want it. On Feb. 21 the principal parties in interest had signed an agreement by which each party agreed to submit the questions involved to the courts for a final determination and to abide by their de cision. This agreement, it is said, stipulated that either party feeling aggrieved might appeal from a lower court to the Court of Appeals and then to the Supreme Court of the United States. This part of

the agreement, it was said, read as follows: "Should any party after the final determination of the causes by the Court of Appeals desire a writ of error to the Supreme Court of the United States to review such determination, it is agreed that such write shall be immediately applied for and dili gently prosecuted if secured, and that all parties to said causes will unite in an application to said federal Supreme Court to docket and advance said causes and to give them the earliest hearing and determination possible."

Messrs. Cowan and his associates claim that, notwithstanding the agreement, the Goebel partisans had done a number o things which indicated they were not acting in good faith. Nevertheless they did come from the same place. The first shot | not expect any serious clashing, but, on the contrary, believed that all of the interests involved would abide by the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States. Cross-examined by ex-Governor Brown, It was not at all probable that either par- had infused new life and energy into the ty would be satisfied with anything short of a decision by the highest court in the land. So far at least as the Republican party in the State was concerned, it was said, they would at once surrender every office and withdraw all claims to the same a pistol, he said: "I didn't draw my pis- | should the Supreme Court decide against | tion go together." them, and they believed the Democrats would do the same in case the decision was adverse to their side. Messrs. Cowan, Roberts and Marshall scouted the idea that tissue ballots had been used by the Repubilcans at the recent election or that a single voter in the State had been intimidated by the presence of the militia. The party will remain here a day or two before re-

Taylor Goes to Louisville.

FRANKFORT, Ky., March 23 .- Governor Taylor left for Louisville to-night. It is said he goes to confer with C. M. Barnett and C. E. Sapp, who, it is reported, have been in Washington conferring with Re-publican leaders in regard to the Kentucky situation. They will return to-mor-

SENATE ADOPTS CONFERENCE RE-PORT ON THE RELIEF BILL.

Democrats All Oppose the Appropriation for Porto Ricans, but Silverite Stewart Supports It.

FIERCE ATTACK BY TILLMAN

WHO "PITCHFORKS" THE MAJORITY

He Accuses Republican Senators of Hypocrisy, Vacillation and

WITH HIS USUAL ENERGY.

BRIEF TILT WITH MR. FORAKER

"Dirty Work" Generally.

LATTER IS GIVEN A CHANCE TO

STRIKE AT EDITOR KOHLSAAT.

Speech by Mr. Spooner in Reply to the South Carolinian-Mr. Gallinger in Favor of a Tariff.

WASHINGTON, March 23.-The Senate to-day adopted the conference report on the Porto Rican relief bill by a vote of 35 to 15, practically a strict party expression. No Democrat voted for the report, but Mr. Stewart, of Nevada, voted with the Republicans. The time of discussion was consumed principally by Mr. Tillman (Democrat, South Carolina), who made a fierce attack on the measure as agreed upon in conference and accused the Republican senators and the Republican party of indirection, hypocrisy and "dirty work." His speech was quite characteristic and was listened to with interest by his colleagues on the floor and the people in the galleries. Mr. Gallinger (Rep., N. H.) followed with a temperate statement of those who not only favored the report but the passage of a Porto Rican tariff bill. Mr. Spooner (Rep., Wis.) closed the debate with a forceful statement in opposition to Mr. Tillman's speech, in the course of which he took occasion sharply to criticise the South Carolina senator for dragging the measure into politics. His colloquial tilts with Mr. Tillman were immensely enjoyed

by the auditors. When the Senate convened to-day Mr. Pettigrew's resolution, coming from yesterday, requesting the President, if not incompatible with the public interest, to send to the Serate an itemized statement of the expenses of the Philippine commission, together with the amounts paid each

commisioner, was agreed to. The conference report on the Porto Rican appropriation bill was then called up by

Mr. Allison. MR. TILLMAN'S SPEECH. Mr. Tillman, who voted for the bill as it passed the Senate and as a member of the committee on appropriations voted favorably to report it, vigorously opposed the conference report. He expressed his regret that the Senate conferees had yielded to the contention of the House conferees, particularly in agreeing to enlarge the purpose of the measure by providing "for the aid and relief of the people" of Porto Rico. Mr. Tillman sharply criticised the method adopted by the United States of extending hands full of food to the people of Porto Rico as a gratuity. "As long as you continue to feed these people down there," declared Mr. Tillman, "you may feed them. So long as the freedmen's bureau was maintained in the South the colored race there amounted to nothing. That's a race characteristic. This government will set itself up as an eleemosynary institution by the passage of this bill and I do not be-

lieve we should stand on any such ground." In response to an inquiry from Spooner Mr. Tillman said: "I am in favor of free trade with Porto Rico. I do not believe in protecting one part of the United States against another."

Mr. Tillman alluded to the proposition now made to obtain a uniform labor day and remarked incidentally that such a proposition, if adopted, would against the interests of his State.

Mr. Gallinger inquired how uniform hours of labor would militate against the people of South Carolina. Mr. Tilman replied it was because of the

difference in climate. The South, he said. had advantages in climate over the North which God had given it.

Mr. Perkins inquired if Mr. Tillman was in favor of free trade with the Philippines. knowing that those islands had the advantage of peon and Malay labor.

Mr. Tillman replied: "If we are to continue to hold the Philippines, I am in favor of free trade with those islands. Those who voted to bring into the country those islands with their cheap contract, peon and Malay labor, were told of the results that would follow the ratification of the treaty. And you could not get the votes necessary to make that treaty law until you had bought some men's vote for it. If it is now proposed to send a horde of carpet-baggers over there, backed by the bayonets of soldiers, so long as I have a voice, I shall

REFERENCE TO BEVERIDGE. Referring to the recent speech of Mr. Beveridge, Mr. Tillman declared it had been distributed among the Filipinos and revolution, because it indicated the hypoerisy and double dealing the States had resorted to in the treatment of the Filipinos. "The people," he shouted, "will teach you next November that trade and the flag and liberty and the Constitu-

Looking over at Mr. Allison, Mr. Tillman laughingly alluded to the resolution adopted by the Legislature of Iowa "warning their representatives in Congress," he said. "of the consequences of their action on the pending bill. It never rains but it pours, The whole political structure is tumbling about their ears."

Further along Mr. Tillman asked: "Is the President for free trade to-day, or is he following along behind the car driven by the men who want protection against the little island in the Caribbean sea?" After waiting an instant Mr. Tillmar

said: "Of course, there is a dense silence in the chamber as a response to my inquiry. The senator from Ohio [Foraker]. too, is doubtful as to his position. I would